

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI**

DYLAN MARTIN, on behalf of himself and
all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

LINDENWOOD UNIVERSITY,

Defendant.

Civil Action No. 20-cv-1128

**CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT
AND DEMAND FOR JURY
TRIAL**

Plaintiff Dylan Martin (“Plaintiff”) brings this action on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated against Defendant Lindenwood University (“Lindenwood” or “Defendant”). Plaintiff makes the following allegations pursuant to the investigation of his counsel and based upon information and belief, except as to the allegations specifically pertaining to himself, which are based on personal knowledge.

NATURE OF THE ACTION AND FACTS COMMON TO ALL CLAIMS

1. This is a class action lawsuit on behalf of all people who paid tuition and fees for the Spring 2020 academic semester at Lindenwood, and who, because of Defendant’s response to the Novel Coronavirus Disease 2019 (“COVID-19”) pandemic, lost the benefit of the education for which they paid, and/or the services or facilities for which their fees were paid, without having their tuition and fees refunded to them.

2. Lindenwood is a private university, with a total enrollment of approximately 8,200 students, comprised of approximately 5,500 undergraduate students and approximately 2,700 graduate students. Of those students, approximately 4,200 undergraduate students and 2,000 graduate students attended full time and in-person at the university’s main campus, located in St. Charles, Missouri.

3. In its normal course of operations, Lindenwood offers in-person as well as online degree programs. Lindenwood charges less for online tuition than for in-person tuition.

4. On March 11, 2020, Lindenwood, through a news release, announced that because of the global COVID-19 pandemic, all in-person classes would be suspended, and that switch entirely to virtual classes from March 13 to 29 for all class sessions at all locations. The release also stated: “Residential students, who are on spring break through March 15, are strongly encouraged not to return to campus if possible.”¹ The university promised to re-assess the situation regarding changes or extensions beyond March 30. Five days later, on March 16, 2020, Lindenwood announced in an email to students, faculty, staff, and parents from Lindenwood President John Porter, as well as in a subsequent news release, that “it will offer classes solely in a virtual format through the duration of the spring semester due to the COVID-19 pandemic.”²

5. Lindenwood has not held in-person classes since March 13, 2020. Classes that have continued since then have only been offered in an online format, at times with little or no actual, real-time instruction from professors.

6. As a result of the closure of Defendant’s facilities, Defendant has not delivered the educational services, facilities, access and/or opportunities that Mr. Martin and the putative class contracted and paid for. The online learning options being offered to Lindenwood students are subpar in practically every aspect, from the lack of facilities, materials, and access to faculty. Students have been deprived of the opportunity for collaborative learning and in-person

¹ <https://www.lindenwood.edu/about/news/details/lindenwood-university-switching-to-virtual-classes-until-march-30/> (last visited 6/9/20).

² <https://www.lindenwood.edu/about/news/details/lindenwood-to-extend-virtual-classes-through-spring-semester/> (last visited 6/9/20)

dialogue, feedback, and critique, including but not limited to the discontinuance of internships and clinical placements. The remote learning options are in no way the equivalent of the in-person education that Plaintiff and the putative class members contracted and paid for. As such, Defendant's educational services have diminished in value significantly compared to the in-person education services that Defendant was providing prior to canceling in-person classes.

7. Plaintiff and the putative class are therefore entitled to a refund of tuition and fees for in-person educational services, facilities, access and/or opportunities that Defendant has not provided. Even if Defendant claims it did not have a choice in cancelling in-person classes, it nevertheless has improperly retained funds for services that have diminished in value or are not being provided at all.

8. Through this lawsuit Plaintiff seeks, for himself and Class members, Defendant's disgorgement of the pro-rated portion of tuition and fees, proportionate to the amount of time that remained in the Spring Semester 2020 when classes moved online and campus services ceased being provided. Plaintiff seeks a return of these amounts on behalf of himself and the Class as defined below.

PARTIES

9. Plaintiff Dylan Martin is a citizen of Missouri who resides in Eldon, Missouri. Mr. Martin was a Lindenwood undergraduate student, and paid his tuition for the Spring 2020 semester. Mr. Martin paid approximately \$8,175 in tuition and fees to Defendant for Spring Semester 2020. Mr. Martin has not received a refund for any portion of his Spring Semester 2020 tuition, or for the lab or other fees paid, despite that in-person classes have not been held since March 6, 2020 and the campus has been effectively shut down. Since classes switched to online format, Mr. Martin has not received the benefit of in-person instruction, meaningful

student presentations, peer collaboration, or equivalent access to university faculty, facilities and services. None of these resources were available to Mr. Martin while in-person classes have been suspended through the end of the Spring Semester.

10. Defendant Lindenwood University is a private institution of higher education with its principal place of business at 209 S. Kingshighway, St. Charles, Missouri 63301.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

11. The Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2)(A), as modified by the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005, because at least one member of the Class, as defined below, is a citizen of a different state than Defendant, there are more than 100 members of the Class, and the aggregate amount in controversy exceeds \$5,000,000 exclusive of interest and costs.

12. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because Defendant is incorporated and has its principal place of business in this District, many of the acts and transactions giving rise to this action occurred in this District.

13. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because Defendant is incorporated and has its principal place of business in this District.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

Plaintiff And Class Members Paid Tuition And Fees For Spring Semester 2020

14. Plaintiff and Class members are individuals who paid the cost of tuition and other mandatory fees for the Spring Semester 2020 at Lindenwood.

15. Spring Semester 2020 undergraduate classes at Lindenwood began on or about January 13, 2020. Final exams for the semester were scheduled to take place between May 4, 2020 and May 8, 2020.

16. Plaintiff and Class members paid the cost of tuition for the Spring Semester 2020, as well as associated fees and costs.

17. Full-time undergraduate in-person tuition at Lindenwood for the Spring 2020 semester costed \$9,000 and ranged from approximately \$500 to \$750 per credit hour, with a \$450 per credit hour “overload fee” charge to full-time students who took more than 18 credit hours in a term.³ Students also paid lab fees, enrollment deposits, and more.

18. Online tuition for an undergraduate bachelor’s degree from Lindenwood University typically cost \$450 per credit hour, which is up to \$300 less than the tuition full-time, in-person students paid per credit hour.⁴

19. The tuition and fees described in the paragraphs above are provided by way of example; total damage amounts – which may include other fees that are not listed herein but that were not refunded – will be proven at trial.

In Response To COVID-19, Lindenwood Closed Campuses And Cancelled All In-Person Classes

20. On March 11, 2020, Lindenwood, through a news release, announced that because of the global COVID-19 pandemic, all in-person classes would be suspended, and that switch entirely to virtual classes from March 13 to 29 for all class sessions at all locations. The

³ <https://www.lindenwood.edu/admissions/student-financial-services/tuition-and-fees-2019-2020> (last visited 6/9/20).

⁴ <https://online.lindenwood.edu/programs/bachelors-art-design/> (last visited 6/10/20), <https://online.lindenwood.edu/programs/bachelors-art-history/> (last visited 6/10/20), <https://online.lindenwood.edu/programs/bachelors-human-resource-management/> (last visited 6/10/20), <https://online.lindenwood.edu/programs/bachelors-marketing/> (last visited 6/10/20), <https://online.lindenwood.edu/programs/bachelors-health-management/> (last visited 6/10/20), <https://online.lindenwood.edu/programs/bachelors-information-technology/> (last visited 6/10/20), <https://online.lindenwood.edu/programs/bachelors-fashion-business-entrepreneurship/> (last visited 6/10/20), <https://online.lindenwood.edu/programs/bachelors-fashion-business-entrepreneurship/> (last visited 6/10/20), <https://online.lindenwood.edu/programs/bachelors-social-media-digital-content-strategy/> (last visited 6/10/20).

release also stated: “Residential students, who are on spring break through March 15, are strongly encouraged not to return to campus if possible.”⁵ The university promised to re-assess the situation regarding changes or extensions beyond March 30. Five days later, on March 16, 2020, Lindenwood announced in an email to students, faculty, staff, and parents from Lindenwood President John Porter, as well as a subsequent news release, that “it will offer classes solely in a virtual format through the duration of the spring semester due to the COVID-19 pandemic.”⁶

21. Lindenwood has not held any in-person classes since March 13, 2020. Classes that have continued have only been offered in an online format, with no in-person instruction.

22. As a result of the closure of Defendant’s facilities, Defendant has not delivered the educational services, facilities, access and/or opportunities that Plaintiff and the putative class contracted and paid for. Plaintiff and the putative class are therefore entitled to a refund of all tuition and fees for services, facilities, access and/or opportunities that Defendant has not provided. Even if Defendant claims it did not have a choice in cancelling in-person classes, it nevertheless has improperly retained funds for services it is not providing.

23. Plaintiff and members of the Class did not choose to attend an online institution of higher learning, but instead chose to attend Defendant’s institution and enroll on an in-person basis.

24. Defendant markets the Lindenwood on-campus experience as a benefit of enrollment on Lindenwood’s website and in their “admissions viewbook,” stating that “you will

⁵ <https://www.lindenwood.edu/about/news/details/lindenwood-university-switching-to-virtual-classes-until-march-30/> (last visited 6/9/20).

⁶ <https://www.lindenwood.edu/about/news/details/lindenwood-to-extend-virtual-classes-through-spring-semester/> (last visited 6/9/20)

enjoy a beautiful and expansive campus” that has “everything you need to succeed right outside your door.”⁷

25. The online learning options being offered to Lindenwood students are subpar in practically every aspect, from the lack of facilities, materials, and access to faculty. Students have been deprived of the opportunity for collaborative learning and in-person dialogue, feedback, and critique.

26. The remote learning options are in no way the equivalent of the in-person education putative class members contracted and paid for. The remote education provided is not even worth the amount charged to class members for Spring Semester 2020 tuition. The tuition and fees for in-person instruction at Lindenwood are higher than tuition and fees for online courses because such costs cover not just the academic instruction, but encompass an entirely different experience which includes but is not limited to:

- In-person interaction with professors, mentors, and peers;
- Access to facilities such as libraries, laboratories, computer labs, and study room;
- Student governance and student unions;
- Extra-curricular activities, groups, intramural sports, etc.;
- Student art, cultures, and other activities;
- Social development and independence;
- Hands-on learning and experimentation;
- Networking and mentorship opportunities.

27. Through this lawsuit Plaintiff seeks, for himself and Class members, Defendant’s

⁷ <https://www.lindenwood.edu/viewbook/4-5/> (last visited 6/9/20).

disgorgement of the pro-rated portion of tuition and fees, proportionate to the amount of time that remained in the Spring Semester 2020 when classes moved online and campus services ceased being provided. Plaintiff seeks return of these amounts on behalf of himself and the Class, as defined below.

CLASS ALLEGATIONS

28. Plaintiff seeks to represent a class defined as all people who paid Lindenwood Spring Semester 2020 tuition and/or fees for in-person educational services that Lindenwood failed to provide, and whose tuition and fees have not been refunded (the “Class”). Specifically excluded from the Class are Defendant, Defendant’s officers, directors, agents, trustees, parents, children, corporations, trusts, representatives, employees, principals, servants, partners, joint ventures, or entities controlled by Defendant, and their heirs, successors, assigns, or other persons or entities related to or affiliated with Defendant and/or Defendant’s officers and/or directors, the judge assigned to this action, and any member of the judge’s immediate family.

29. Plaintiff also seeks to represent a subclass consisting of Class members who reside in Missouri (the “Subclass”).

30. Subject to additional information obtained through further investigation and discovery, the foregoing definition of the Class and Subclass may be expanded or narrowed by amendment or amended complaint.

31. **Numerosity.** The members of the Class and Subclass are geographically dispersed throughout the United States and are so numerous that individual joinder is impracticable. Upon information and belief, Plaintiff reasonably estimates that there are tens of thousands of members in the Class and Subclass. Although the precise number of Class members is unknown to Plaintiff, the true number of Class members is known by Defendant and

may be determined through discovery. Class members may be notified of the pendency of this action by mail and/or publication through the distribution records of Defendant and third-party retailers and vendors.

32. **Existence and predominance of common questions of law and fact.** Common questions of law and fact exist as to all members of the Class and Subclass and predominate over any questions affecting only individual Class members. These common legal and factual questions include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (a) whether Defendant accepted money from Class and Subclass members in exchange for the promise to provide services;
- (b) whether Defendant has provided the services for which Class and Subclass members contracted;
- (c) whether Class and Subclass members are entitled to a refund for that portion of the tuition and fees that was contracted for services that Defendant did not provide;
- (d) whether Defendant has unlawfully converted money from Plaintiff, the Class and Subclass; and
- (d) whether Defendant is liable to Plaintiff, the Class, and Subclass for unjust enrichment.

33. **Typicality.** Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the other members of the Class in that, among other things, all Class and Subclass members were similarly situated and were comparably injured through Defendant's wrongful conduct as set forth herein. Further, there are no defenses available to Defendants that are unique to Plaintiff.

34. **Adequacy of Representation.** Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the

interests of the Class and Subclass. Plaintiff has retained counsel that is highly experienced in complex consumer class action litigation, and Plaintiff intends to vigorously prosecute this action on behalf of the Class and Subclass. Furthermore, Plaintiff has no interests that are antagonistic to those of the Class or Subclass.

35. **Superiority.** A class action is superior to all other available means for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy. The damages or other financial detriment suffered by individual Class and Subclass members are relatively small compared to the burden and expense of individual litigation of their claims against Defendant. It would, thus, be virtually impossible for the Class or Subclass on an individual basis, to obtain effective redress for the wrongs committed against them. Furthermore, even if Class or Subclass members could afford such individualized litigation, the court system could not. Individualized litigation would create the danger of inconsistent or contradictory judgments arising from the same set of facts. Individualized litigation would also increase the delay and expense to all parties and the court system from the issues raised by this action. By contrast, the class action device provides the benefits of adjudication of these issues in a single proceeding, economies of scale, and comprehensive supervision by a single court, and presents no unusual management difficulties under the circumstances.

36. In the alternative, the Class and Subclass may also be certified because:

(a) the prosecution of separate actions by individual Class and Subclass members would create a risk of inconsistent or varying adjudications with respect to individual Class members that would establish incompatible standards of conduct for the Defendant;

(b) the prosecution of separate actions by individual Class and Subclass members would create a risk of adjudications with respect to them that would, as a practical matter, be

dispositive of the interests of other Class members not parties to the adjudications, or substantially impair or impede their ability to protect their interests; and/or

(c) Defendant has acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to the Class as a whole, thereby making appropriate final declaratory and/or injunctive relief with respect to the members of the Class as a whole.

COUNT I
Breach Of Contract
(On Behalf Of The Class And Subclass)

37. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference the allegations contained in all preceding paragraphs of this complaint.

38. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the members of the Class and Subclass against Defendant.

39. Through the admission agreement and payment of tuition and fees, Plaintiff and each member of the Class and Subclass entered into a binding contract with Defendant.

40. As part of the contract, and in exchange for the aforementioned consideration, Defendant promised to provide certain services, all as set forth above. Plaintiff, Class, and Subclass members fulfilled their end of the bargain when they paid monies due for Spring Semester 2020 tuition. Tuition and fees for Spring Semester 2020 was intended to cover in-person educational services from January through May 2020. In exchange for tuition and fee monies paid, Class and Subclass members were entitled to in-person educational facilities and services through the end of the Spring Semester. But those services have not been provided and/or have diminished in value.

41. Defendant has failed to provide the contracted for services and has otherwise not performed under the contract as set forth above. Defendant has retained monies paid by Plaintiff

and the Class for their Spring Semester 2020 tuition and fees, without providing them the benefit of their bargain.

42. Plaintiff and members of the Class and Subclass have suffered damage as a direct and proximate result of Defendant's breach, including but not limited to being deprived of the education, experience, and services to which they were promised and for which they have already paid.

43. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's breach, Plaintiff, the Class, and Subclass are entitled to damages, to be decided by the trier of fact in this action, to include but not be limited to reimbursement of certain tuition, fees, and other expenses that were collected by Defendant for services that Defendant has failed to deliver. Defendant should return the pro-rated portion of any Spring Semester 2020 tuition and fees for education services not provided or diminished in value since Lindenwood shut down.

44. Defendant's performance under the contract is not excused due to COVID-19. Indeed, Defendant should have refunded the pro-rated portion of any education services not provided. Even if performance was excused or impossible, Defendant would nevertheless be required to return the funds received for services it will not provide.

COUNT II
Unjust Enrichment
(On Behalf Of The Class And Subclass)

45. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference the allegations contained in all preceding paragraphs of this complaint.

46. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the members of the Class and Subclass against Defendant.

47. Plaintiff and members of the Class and Subclass conferred a benefit on Defendant

in the form of monies paid for Spring Semester 2020 tuition and other fees in exchange for certain service and promises. Tuition and fees for Spring Semester 2020 was intended to cover in-person educational services from January through May 2020. In exchange for tuition and fee monies paid, Class and Subclass members were entitled to in-person educational facilities and services through the end of the Spring Semester.

48. Defendant voluntarily accepted and retained this benefit by accepting payment.

49. Defendant has retained this benefit, even though Defendant has failed to provide the education, experience, and services for which the tuition and fees were collected, making Defendant's retention unjust under the circumstances. Defendant's services have not been provided and/or have diminished in value. Accordingly, Defendant should return the pro-rated portion of any Spring Semester 2020 tuition and fees for education services not provided or diminished in value since Lindenwood shut down.

50. It would be unjust and inequitable for Defendant to retain the benefit, and Defendant should be required to disgorge this unjust enrichment.

COUNT III
Conversion
(On Behalf Of The Class And Subclass)

51. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference the allegations contained in all preceding paragraphs of this complaint.

52. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the members of the Class and Subclass against Defendant.

53. Plaintiff and members of the Class and Subclass have an ownership right to the in-person educational services they were supposed to be provided in exchange for their Spring Semester 2020 tuition and fee payments to Defendant.

54. Defendant intentionally interfered with the rights of Plaintiff, the Class, and Subclass when it moved all classes to an online format and discontinued in-person educational services for which tuition and fees were intended to pay.

55. Plaintiff and members of the Class and Subclass demand the return of the pro-rated portion of any Spring Semester 2020 tuition and fees for education services not provided or diminished in value since Lindenwood shut down.

56. Defendant's retention of the fees paid by Plaintiff and members of the Class and Subclass without providing the educational services for which they paid, deprived Plaintiff, Class and Subclass members of the benefits for which the tuition and fees paid.

57. This interference with the services for which Plaintiff and members of the Class and Subclass paid damaged Plaintiff and Class members in that they paid tuition and fees for services that will not be provided.

58. Plaintiff, Class and Subclass members are entitled to the return of pro-rated portion of any Spring Semester 2020 tuition and fees for education services not provided or diminished in value since Lindenwood shut down.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, seeks judgment against Defendant, as follows:

- (a) For an order certifying the Class and Subclass under Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and naming Plaintiff as representative of the Class and Plaintiff's attorneys as Class Counsel to represent the Class and Subclass;
- (b) For an order finding in favor of Plaintiff and the Class and Subclass on all counts asserted herein;
- (c) For compensatory and punitive damages in amounts to be determined by the Court and/or jury;

- (d) For prejudgment interest on all amounts awarded;
- (e) For an order of restitution and all other forms of equitable monetary relief;
- (f) For injunctive relief as pleaded or as the Court may deem proper; and
- (g) For an order awarding Plaintiff and the Class and Subclass his reasonable attorneys' fees and expenses and costs of suit.

DEMAND FOR TRIAL BY JURY

Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 38(b), Plaintiff demands a trial by jury of any and all issues in this action so triable of right.

Dated: August 24, 2020

Respectfully submitted,

BURSOR & FISHER, P.A.

By: /s/ Joseph I. Marchese
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